





## Home news

## Princess graduates class of community college

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath Monday participated in the graduation celebration of the 6th batch of Princess Sarvath Community College students.

Addressing the audience, Mrs. Saadah Hamid, the college dean, expressed appreciation to Princess Sarvath for the continuous attention and care she directs to the college and praised the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher Education for their role in

providing support for the college.

At the end of the celebration, Princess Sarvath distributed certificates to the 32 graduates of the college.

The celebration was attended by Dr. Jawad Anani, president of the Royal Scientific Society, Mrs. Inam Al Mufti, director general of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation, and number of the college's board of trustee members and teaching staff.

## 867 dunums seized by Israel on W. Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli authorities have seized 867 dunums of Arab land in the occupied West Bank over the past two months, and these authorities plan to seize 2,000 more dunums monthly, according to a report released Monday by the Department of Information at the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs.

The lands confiscated by the Israelis are located near the towns of Jan Safout, Wadi Foukin, Housan, Bethlehem, Doura, Beit Ula, and Gaza, according to the report.

It said that the settlers also uprooted fruit trees in the village of Beit Lahiya in the Gaza Strip and around the towns of Qalqilia and Tulkarm in the West Bank.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## New ambassador arrives in Iraq

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Jordan's newly-appointed ambassador to Iraq, Hilm Al Lawzi Monday arrived in Baghdad to assume his duties. He was received upon arrival by dean of the Arab diplomatic corp in Baghdad and a number of Arab ambassadors and staff of the Jordanian embassy in Baghdad.

## Agricultural engineers open meetings

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Jordan is taking part in the meetings of the Arab Agricultural Engineers' Union which began here Monday with the participation of agricultural engineers' associations in member Arab countries. The union's president and assistant secretary general delivered speeches in which they called for investing available resources in Arab countries and using scientific and technological methods in agricultural development to achieve food self-sufficiency and agricultural integration.

## Iraqi minister visits Aqaba

ADDA (Petra) — Visiting Iraqi Minister of Transport and Communications Mohammad Al Zubaidi and his accompanying delegation Monday visited the Ports Corporation in Aqaba. Mr. Zubaidi was briefed by the corporation's officials on its works and activities which serve marine transport between Jordan, other Arab and foreign countries. The Iraqi minister also visited Aqaba port where he saw its various sections and the services which the port offers to goods flow between Jordan and Iraq.

## GUVS to give JD 5,000 to handicapped

AMMAN (Petra) — The executive board of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) has decided to allocate JD 5,000 in the Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped. The amount will be used towards the establishment of a training and rehabilitation centre, where the physically handicapped can have lessons on repairing radio and television sets.

## Aziz: Stark pilot not punished

(Continued from page 1) vessels using Iranian ports and was "determined to deprive Iran from using the Gulf to finance its war machine."

Baghdad Radio said Mr. Jassem, a member of the regional command of the ruling Baath Socialist Party, told a group of reporters from the United Nations visiting the capital that Iraq will hit any ship that enters the exclusion zone in the northern end of the Gulf guarded by Iraq.

The Iraqis have not claimed to have attacked any ships in the Gulf since the Stark incident. Mr. Jassem did not give any reason for the full in the so-called "tanker war."

The Iraqi minister told the journalists that the United Nations could play an effective role

in ending the war by pressing Iran to accept peace offers by Iraq.

"The United Nations is the natural and most appropriate place to settle the conflict between Iraq and Iran through negotiations," Mr. Jassem said.

He reiterated Iraq's willingness to end the war on proposals made by President Saddam Hussein last August.

It called for a total withdrawal of forces to pre-war borders, a comprehensive ceasefire, an agreement on non-intervention in each other's internal affairs and an exchange of prisoners of war.

Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has rejected all peace offers and mediation efforts by Arab countries, vowing the war will continue until the Iraqi government has been toppled.

## Egyptian envoy rejects Shamir plan

(Continued from page 1) A communiqué released Sunday by Mr. Shamir's office said the prime minister told Mr. Goulding he was "ready to consider Israel's participation in a regional conference that will include Israel's neighbours and Palestinian representation."

Mr. Shamir explained his proposed plan to reporters before leaving Sunday for a week-long trip to Africa (See page 2). "I told Mr. Goulding we are interested in direct talks with Jordan and our other Arab neighbours," Mr. Shamir said.

Mr. Goulding said the U.N. would stay out of the bitter internal debate in Israel over the proposed Middle East peace conference.

"As I have just told Prime Minister Shamir, the secretary-general is not trying to impose anything on anyone," Mr. Goulding said.

He told reporters U.N. chief

Javier Perez de Cuellar realised that all parties must accept terms for a peace conference before such talks could be held.

## PLO rejection

In Tunis, the PLO on Sunday reaffirmed its rejection of any direct talks with Israel and reiterated its support for a United Nations-sponsored peace conference.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA denied news reports concerning negotiations and dialogue with the enemy."

According to Tunisian newspapers, the Kuwaiti daily Al Anbaa quoted Imam Shakour, an aide of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, as saying that a peace conference would not succeed without preceding direct Israeli-Palestinian talks.

It quoted Mr. Shakour as saying that this would involve prior Israeli recognition of the PLO.

## Crown Prince receives Arab Revolt flag

AMMAN (J.T.) — Deputising for His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Monday received the Great Arab Revolt banner from Jordanian runners representing all youth centres throughout the country.

The runners set out on June 10, the anniversary of the revolt, and Army Day, from Aqaba, the birthplace of the Great Arab Revolt, passing through Ma'an, Qatranch, Ajloun and ending in Amman's Stadium at the Hussein Youth City.

Addressing the main celebration to mark the delivery of the banner to Prince Hassan, Youth Minister Eid Dahiyat said that the Great Arab Revolt was not only a military action but also marked the beginning of the Arab renaissance with all its cultural, social, economic and military dimensions.

In an interview with Jordan Television, Prince Hassan said that the youth movement in Jordan is the youth movement in Jordan.

The lands confiscated by the Israelis are located near the towns of Jan Safout, Wadi Foukin, Housan, Bethlehem, Doura, Beit Ula, and Gaza, according to the report.

It said that the settlers also uprooted fruit trees in the village of Beit Lahiya in the Gaza Strip and around the towns of Qalqilia and Tulkarm in the West Bank.

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Agriculture has laid down plans for raising Jordan's fish production by 500 per cent by the year 1990 because local consumption is expected to be not less than 27,000 tonnes of fish by the year 2,000, according to the assistant under secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Muwaffaq Al Saadi.

He said that studies conducted by the ministry indicated that production of fish can be carried out on a large scale at Wadi Al Ziqqab Al Hidyan, Al Hassan, the East Ghor Canal, and the reservoir behind the King Talal Dam.

In 1985 Jordan's total production of fish amounted to 90 tonnes which is far less than the level



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan receives young runner who brought the banner from Aqaba. (Photo by Youssef Al Allan)

dan needs a comprehensive review and that the school system, including boy and girl scouts, needs to be reassessed with a view to concentrating on the

meaning of education. His Majesty King Hussein echoed similar sentiments during the graduation celebration on Sunday of students of the University of Jordan.

Prince Hassan added that there are many inter-related steps and measures which should be taken.

The Crown Prince criticised the overemphasis on memorisation and the present lecture methods of education, and called for dispelling the fear of examinations.

He stressed the need for concentrating on the moral, as well as the physical aspects of education.

Prince Hassan also said that supervisors of youth movements should take a more active role in participating in sports, and in encouraging young people to do likewise.

He said that these efforts were successful to some degree and for this reason the ministry has allocated JD 1.2 million to finance fishing projects in fresh water during the present five-year development plan.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

The ministry has been keen on providing assistance to the fishing

industry, including supplying the industry with technicians and encouraging the private sector to join this endeavour. Mr. Saudi noted.

Mr. Saudi was addressing the opening session of a symposium on fish breeding in fresh water organised by the ministry of agriculture in cooperation with the Jordanian Cooperative Organisation (JCO).

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

He said that Jordan's interest in fish breeding came rather late and it was only in 1967 that the ministry of agriculture carried out fisheries projects at Wadi Al Yabis and Zarqa River followed in 1972 with a project at Al Azraq oasis.

Experts in fish production from the American state of Alabama are lecturing in this symposium which tackle different techniques employed in the industry. Apart from the lectures, the participants will make field trips to a number of projects in the Jordan Valley region.

# Jordan Times

Chairman and General Manager

MARHMOND AL-SAYYID

Managing Editor and Director

MOHAMMED AL-NAJMI

Editorial Columnist

GEORGE S. HAWATMISH

Editorial and advertising offices

Arabic Press Foundation

University Street, P.O. Box 6212, Amman, Jordan

Telephone: (06) 771-6, 6701-61

Telex: 201-307 ALKAJ, Jordan

Telex: 661-227

The Jordan Times is published daily except Saturday

Subscription: \$100 per year

Jordan Times advertising department

## Send the right signal

**NOTWITHSTANDING** President Reagan's decision to reverse his precipitous capitulation to the U.S. Congress over his initial proposal to sell 1600 advanced Maverick missiles to Saudi Arabia, the phenomenon of selling the Arab countries short whenever the Jewish community in the U.S. voices its veto is a continuing proof that the Arab stature in the eyes of successive U.S. administrations is geometrically becoming smaller with passing years. One would have thought that Saudi Arabia of all countries would not and could not be sacrificed so swiftly on the altar of U.S. domestic politics which has become more and more the subject of the dictates and whims of the Jewish lobby.

This latest episode in U.S.-Saudi relations is not the first and it will not be the last. It also brings to focus once again the similar fate which repeated Jordanian requests for legitimate defence weaponry had received at the hands of the U.S. Congress. Such repeated rebuffs to legitimate Arab demands had already forced more than one Arab country to seek its arms from alternative sources. And while Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy correctly described the latest congressional opposition to the sale of the Maverick air-to-ground missiles to Saudi Arabia as "a slap across the face," it would be more appropriate to describe it as a slap across the face of the Arab World as a whole.

What adds insult to injury is the excuse offered by the U.S. Congress in defeating thus far the proposal to sell weapons to Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries. The rationale of the U.S. Congress rests now, as it had rested on previous occasions, on the proposition that Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries have not been sufficiently helpful in pursuing a peace agreement between Israel and the Arab countries. This absurd assessment of the Arab stance on the peace process in the Middle East must look ludicrous against the backdrop of persistent Arab calls for an international peace conference on the Palestinian conflict. There is no more than two ways to interpret the U.S. Congress' reading of the events in the Middle East: It has either not heard of the international peace effort which the international community is pursuing with vigour and with the full support of the Arab parties to the conflict in the Middle East; or it simply wants and seeks only a complete Arab surrender to the demands and whims of Israel. In either case the U.S. Congress is colossally irresponsible.

To paraphrase the comment made by Phyllis Oakley, the U.S. State Department Deputy spokeswoman: "This whole affair is sending the wrong signal to the Arab World." What we ask of the Arab side is to send the right signal to the U.S. in response to its wrong signal.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: A day of joy

ON Sunday King Hussein distributed degrees to the graduates of the University of Jordan and shook hands with each graduate as he handed over the degrees. As we watched, we felt great joy to see the King sponsoring such occasion and proud of the young people of this country with limited resources but with great aspirations towards prosperity and development. Thousands of young men and women received their degrees on Sunday to embark on a fruitful life for their nation, as thousands others started examinations upon completing their secondary and preparatory education at school. Sunday was a day to remember because it invokes feelings of pride and great hopes for our future at the hands of the young and trained generations. The University of Jordan which has been established for one quarter of a century has turned out thousands of trained people to offer service to the Arab Nation in general and Jordan in particular. The graduation of the new batch of students adds to the rich record of the university which has been continuously endeavouring to provide Jordanians with education and knowledge and continuously working to serve the Arab people.

**Al Dustour:** King calls for educational reforms

IN addressing the graduates of the University of Jordan on Sunday King Hussein called for continued search by universities and community colleges for developing plans and programmes of training and education. The King said that care should be given to the improvement of the standard of education and to scientific research and analysis in all subject matters with a view to imparting better education and more knowledge to the students of higher education. The King said that he was happy to see the ongoing appraisal of the education system in the country which aims at introducing improvements. He said that universities should involve themselves in this process and accept students of higher learning from among those who have acquired sufficient knowledge, enabling them to embark on scientific research and analysis in their work. The King made it clear that an educational institution can succeed only if it proves capable of adapting to change and to cope with the requirements of development. King Hussein said that looking on the past gives us a feeling of pride to see the achievements of the University of Jordan over the past 25 years, and looking towards the future we hope that our efforts will double for the sake of achieving further progress.

**Sawt Al Shaab:** King emphasises education development

IN his address to the graduates of the University of Jordan King Hussein reaffirmed the value of education, and said that an educational system succeed if it adapts to the need of development. Addressing the graduates the King said that there should be separate conception between a degree and a job, because students graduating with degrees should not necessarily be seeking clerical jobs as most of them do and should not be demanding government jobs. A degree, as the King said, does not mean that a graduate cannot undertake manual work unrelated to his or her specialisation. King Hussein's address contained a diagnosis of the present educational situation in the Kingdom and also offered solutions. But he also urged those in charge of planning the development and training of manpower to help the young generation acquire specialisation and training that is most useful for their country and for themselves. He also directed officials in charge of education to take measures related to controlling the number of students seeking higher education and to find means of promoting the type of education offered to students in the universities and community colleges of the Kingdom.

## The View from Second Circle

# Time to reflag, or rethink?

THE developments in the Gulf during the past several months have generated a flurry of regional and international activity, aiming to wind down the level of hostility, stop attacks against international shipping, and ultimately end the fighting through negotiations. The attack against the American frigate, the Stark, and incidents involving Soviet vessels, have highlighted the growing involvement of the superpowers in the hostilities. Some people believe that it is in the interest of the Arabs to see the superpowers more directly involved, as this appears to be the only means to activate superpower concern, and therefore superpower action to resolve the conflict peacefully.

Whatever the truth, there is a specific aspect of the Gulf war which I believe has been insufficiently discussed in the Arab World, and which is highly symbolic of the contemporary state of Arab affairs. This is the desire by Kuwait — and the American president — to fly American flags over Kuwaiti oil tankers, thereby making those tankers eligible for American military protection in the Gulf. I find this a particularly troubling development, and one whose ramifications should be assessed more thoroughly throughout the Arab World.

I am bothered more by the symbolism of pulling down one's flag and replacing it by a superpower's, than by the fact that we turn for protection to the United States — the same United States we condemn so frequently for supporting our enemy Israel, the same United States against whom we imposed an oil boycott in 1973, the same United States whom we criticised so bitterly for selling weapons to Iran.

Of course, it will be argued that Kuwait has turned to both the United States and the Soviet Union, to assure its oil exports, that there is symmetry in one's politics, and that symmetry somehow compensates for any misgivings we may have about the substance of such policies. But, to approach both the USA and the USSR is merely dealing with two devils instead of only one, rather than striking a political balance that somehow negates the fundamental danger of dealing with devils.

I am not upset only by the irony of Arab states seeking the protection of a United States that has been such a powerful supporter of Israel for so many decades. Rather, I am unconvinced by the assorted arguments that have been offered for why Kuwait must secure superpower protection to assure its oil exports. The symbolism of replacing one's flag with that of a foreign power, for the sake of maintaining a flow of cash income, is one that should cause deep concern in the Arab World.

I have always been impressed by Kuwait. Its history of spending its vast oil income on domestic development, education, Arab and foreign aid and downstream investments has been rather impressive. It was one of the first surplus oil producers to offer substantial aid to other Arab states, which it channelled through the pioneering

Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development. It wisely sets aside a certain percentage of annual oil income for what it calls the Fund for Future Generations. It has judiciously expanded its petroleum sector investments to include significant equity shares in downstream companies throughout the world, including shipping, refining, exploration and drilling, and retail oil products sales in the western world. It has linked its equity industrial investments abroad with prospects for technology transfer and market complementarities, in a most rational and thoughtful manner. It has invested its surplus income prudently, providing a cushion against short-term interruptions of oil exports.

It is precisely because of these and other reasons that I am troubled by the Kuwaiti move to reflag its tankers. Kuwait has over \$90 billion in public sector investments throughout the world, bringing in an annual income of around \$4.5 billion a year. It could easily afford — in an emergency — to stop exporting oil for a full year or longer, without suffering any major financial consequences. Other states could export oil on its behalf while it ceases exports, which Kuwait would repay when it resumed exports.

And then, there is the sheer symbolism of taking down one's flag and replacing it with that of the United States, or the Soviet Union, or China, or whomever else may get into the action. I have always viewed a flag as something rather precious — a symbol not only of one's national sovereignty, but also of one's very basic identity. It was thrilling to see the Kuwaiti flag fluttering during the quarter finals of the World Cup football competition in 1982. It is equally painful to learn now that the Kuwaiti flag may come down from the masts of Kuwaiti oil tankers, to be replaced by American or Soviet flags. And what would happen, I ask myself in moments of prolonged gloom, if Kuwait were to win an Olympic medal next year at Seoul? Will we cheer the flag of an oil charter company in Maryland?

The very terminology of the process at hand is galling. Kuwait "reflags" its oil tankers. How simple. Reflag. It sounds a little bit like repainting your car, or replacing your broken windscreen wipers, or even rebuilding your car engine. It is, in its linguistic simplicity, antiseptic, clinical. This week, we repaint. Next week, we reflag. Next month, we repair the broken windows.

But is it so simple? And do we have to go through with such a development? Kuwait is a sovereign country, able to make its own decisions, which it has consistently made with wisdom, compassion and foresight. They must feel that reflagging their oil tankers is the right thing to do.

But do they fully appreciate what this means to them and to all the other Arabs who watch with some concern as they calmly "reflag" their tankers? What happened to all those hundreds of billions of dollars spent on armaments by the Gulf Cooperation Council countries during the past 15 years? What are those weapons being used for, if not to defend the sovereignty and

territorial integrity — and the flags — of GCC states? What happened to the ability of one Arab state to call on other Arab states to help defend it in times of threat?

Kuwait is a small country, with plenty of cash reserves, close defence links with its other GCC partners and excellent relations with all other Arab countries. It should not have to resort to the protection of foreign powers. If, in such circumstances, it cannot defend itself, or call on its Arab friends to defend it collectively, what does this imply for others of us around the region who have less money and are less intimately plugged into collective regional defence arrangements? If Kuwait reflags, who reflags next in the Arab World?

I am also unconvinced by the rationale that foreign protection is needed to maintain the freedom of international navigation in the Gulf. If this were the full case, the foreign powers should have offered their flags about five years and several hundred marine attacks ago. And if we wish to keep the sea lanes open — certainly an admirable and reasonable goal — we would have to reflag all ships in the Gulf, not only Kuwait's.

Yes, freedom of navigation is important, but not more important than the symbols of national sovereignty. And income from oil is also important, but not more important than assuring that future generations of Arab children can look upon their national identities with the same level and quality of certitude with which they look upon their national income.

It is not an easy issue to deal with, this reflagging business. It is problematic, awkward, and very political. But it is unfair and inappropriate to discuss reflagging only within the narrow context of ships and sea lanes. To appreciate the full ramifications of what it means to reflag, we should perhaps talk about reflagging our souls, or our children, or the memories of our ancestors, or something more poetic than big, fat smelly oil tankers.

I do not have an easy answer for Kuwaitis who may be asking these same questions. It is not for me or anyone else around here to tell the Kuwaitis what they should do in the circumstances. But I am convinced that reflagging is not the answer — and that freedom of navigation is not the question.

Reflagging and freedom of navigation are mere symptoms of a wider dilemma that confronts the Arab World, and much of the Third World. It involves the very essence of identity and nationhood, of political and human rights, of the purpose of one's armed forces, of the quality of relations with one's neighbours, of the strength of one's individual and collective identity, and of defending one's land and country and community. These are challenges that most Arab States and people have to deal with. Kuwait is, in this sense, the tip of the iceberg. This is why I look with dismay at the reflagging of Kuwaiti tankers, and wonder, to myself and to my friends: shouldn't we pay less attention to our tankers, and more attention to our flags?

## Vietnam set to stay course in Kampuchea, pullout by 1990

By Joseph de Rienzo  
Reuter

HANOI — Vietnam will honour

in December 1978 to end what it called Khmer Rouge genocide against hundreds of thousands of people and a Chinese threat.

China launched a one-month inconclusive invasion of northern Vietnam the next year and has kept up military, diplomatic and economic pressure to "bleed Vietnam white" and force its withdrawal from Kampuchea.

The West slapped an embargo on official aid and trade to Vietnam and the United Nations continues to recognise the Khmer Rouge, at the core of a fragile, feuding coalition with two small insurgent groups, as Kampuchea's government.

Le Bang, an official Vietnamese North American department, this week called the embargo ineffective and said increasing numbers of Asian and Western businesses are seeking entrance into Vietnamese markets.

State Bank director Le Hoang said on June 11 that a troop pullout from Kampuchea would be able to defend Kampuchea's internal affairs, from geographic, political and historic perspectives, a threat to Vietnam too," he said.

Except for brief respites, Chinese and Vietnamese have been fighting for 2,000 years.

"We are determined and patient to defend our independence and freedom. We will surmount any difficulty to defend among Vietnam's pressing economic problems.

Peking has made solution of the Kampuchean conflict, which would include a Vietnamese troop withdrawal, a condition for a quick political solution of the eight-year conflict.

Man, who two days earlier met Soviet officials, said: "I have just returned from Moscow and can tell you there is no difference, no disagreement between the Soviet Union and Vietnam (over Kampuchea)."

"Both of us want Vietnam's troops out of Kampuchea, but the Khmer Rouge will never overthrow them," Man said.

Man said Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader most blamed for the excesses of its 1975-79 rule, was sick with heart and malaria-related complications.

He concurred with Bangkok-based diplomats' reports of stepped up infiltration and guerrilla activity in Kampuchea's central Kampong Thom and Kampong Cham provinces in 1987, but denied it was significant.

A decision on a possible "political instrument" to guarantee Kampuchean security from foreign interference would be made at the time of a total troop withdrawal, Man said.

"We would need a political arrangement in case anyone like China tried to overthrow the PRK."

"It would be our right to sign such a treaty. Any country's interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs is, from geographic, political and historic perspectives, a threat to Vietnam too," he said.

Except for brief respites, Chinese and Vietnamese have been fighting for 2,000 years.

"We are determined and patient to defend our independence and freedom. We will surmount any difficulty to defend among Vietnam's pressing economic problems," Man said.

Asked about a possible future role for Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Kampuchea, General Man said: "If Sihanouk hopes to be eminent, he must be independent of China."

Sihanouk heads the U.N.-recognised coalition from exile, but is boycotting it for one year because of Khmer Rouge attacks on his guerrilla loyalists.

Vietnamese officials suggested Sihanouk's boycott was a gambit to open contacts with the PRK or Vietnam, something the prince has denied.

Man said Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader most blamed for the excesses of its 1975-79 rule, was sick with heart and malaria-related complications.

Both at 84, "Zik" has made clear he will not be a contender in 1990.

"With the old brigade gone, we will perhaps throw up new leaders whose base will be ideological, rather than ethnic," Professor Gabriel Oyediran, a professor at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, commented.

Awolowo spent nearly 40 years building the kind of political base that led supporters to compare him with Oduoluwa, the mythical founder of the Yoruba race. But at the moment, few people believe that any of his disciples could inherit his near-total grip on millions of

## Former chancellor retiring as Social Democratic Party chairman

By Mark Heinrich  
The Associated Press

woman a Greek woman who was a personal friend but not a party member.

Faced with a broad party revo

lution,

Maria Mathiopoulos with

drew

her

her</

## Pasteur builds on the Windsor windfall

Paris's Pasteur Institute got five times more than it expected from the sale of the late Duchess of Windsor's jewels. Jane Rippeteau reports how the money will be spent.

**PARIS.** — The Pasteur Institute in Paris has decided how it will spend the FF260 million (\$43 million) it will receive in proceeds from the spring auction in Geneva of the jewels of the late Duchess of Windsor.

The duchess died last year. She had made the Institute her main beneficiary.

The money — half as much again as the Institute's current budget and five times what it expected to receive — is earmarked for capital construction. This will include a new building for research on retroviral diseases, particularly cancer and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), according to Professor Maxime Schwartz, deputy director of the institute.

The funds, however, will not be used to increase the Institute's specific AIDS research budget of about FF30 million (\$5 million) this year.

Professor Schwartz says the Institute had plans for a capital construction programme, but that until the Windsor windfall "we were very uncertain how to finance it." He says that now a more elaborate programme is possible sooner, adding: "The money is extremely important to

ashes of the Nobel Prize-winning biologist Elie Metchnikoff. Professor Schwartz wants to move the library to fresh quarters within three years.

The Institute's annual budget has grown tenfold in 10 years to FF750 million for 1987, with funds coming from the French government, sales of specialised products, royalties and private gifts.

Despite the sudden increase in revenue, none of the new money is destined for salary increases or for use in competing to hire outside experts, says Schwartz.

Pasteur, he says, will continue to rely on "the reputation of the place" to attract foreigners, who now comprise 20 per cent of the Institute's permanent scientists.

He says that last year the Institute recruited the director of the U.S. biotechnology company's Geneva office even though the individual took a pay cut. A specialist in antibiotics, the scientist, Julian Davies, wanted to "have a lab and do research again," says Professor Schwartz.

A new library. The Institute's rich collection is in cramped quarters — some volumes are stacked in the hallways — in a historical monument. The house where founding scientist Louis Pasteur lived and worked. Visitors may view the sombre rooms of overstuffed furniture, research instruments and even an urn containing the

start on promotions. At a private U.S. competitor "he would be offered at least 50 per cent more than that if not double."

Professor Schwartz says salary constraints stem from maintaining pay equality among scientists working at Pasteur, some of whom are paid by the Institute (UAE), disembarked from his presidential plane with all the normal ceremonies and his official entourage trooped into the VIP lounge.

Then the customs men

pounced.

They surrounded the presidential plane, making the scene look like a terrorist hijacking drama.

In addition to research, the Institute, founded in 1887, has relationships with two French industrial companies to commercialise products.

Diagnostic tests — including the one developed to test blood for AIDS — are marketed through Diagnostics Pasteur. A specialist in antibiotics, the scientist, Julian Davies, wanted to "have a lab and do research again," says Professor Schwartz.

Vaccines are sold through Pasteur Vaccins, owned 51 per cent by the Marieus unit of Rhone Poulen. (There is no vaccine for AIDS yet.) The Institute earned 10 per cent of its 1987 budget from sales through these two units — Financial Times feature.

## 'Kamikaze' minister battles Malian corruption

By Mamadou Kaba  
Reuter

**BAMAKO.** — Few African airports, if any, have seen anything like it.

President Moussa Traore, returning to Mali from a state visit to the United Arab Emirates (UAE), disembarked from his presidential plane with all the normal ceremonies and his official entourage trooped into the VIP lounge.

Airport sources say the customs men turned up a treasure trove of electronic gadgets and other luxury goods which presidential aides had hoped to bring home duty free.

The incident happened on April 10 and the story quickly became a favourite in Bamako's grins — low-price taverns where Sacko has been nicknamed

"kamikaze" for exploits which seem almost suicidally audacious.

Sacko, who was appointed in January, is now the most talked about man in Mali and, according to patrons of the grins, the most popular.

Could Malian civil servants actually get their pay on time, instead of three or four months late? None thought it possible. Sacko has achieved it.

A big car registration fraud has been exposed.

Senior officials in the trade ministry, the finance ministry and the state-owned development bank have been sacked for sus-

pected corruption and many businessmen and politicians are widely said to be feeling distinctly nervous.

Traore, who seized power in a coup almost two decades ago, told a congress of the ruling party in March that he was determined to wipe out corruption, which has enriched a minority of officials, politicians and traders in a country where the per capita income is estimated as low as \$140 a year.

But until the 37-year-old Sacko got into his stride, few of the country's 7.5 million people took the promise seriously — least of all the president's own advisers.

## Despite protests, Egyptian belly-dancing thrives

By Jeffrey Bartholet  
Reuter

**CAIRO.** — Consider the stereotype of Arab women: Veiled, demure, subservient. Then consider Suhair Zaki.

Zaki's outstanding quality is her mastery over muscles that make ripples of flesh cascade in and around a sequined bodice in time to the staccato rapping of fingers on a hide drum.

One of Egypt's most famous belly-dancers, the 37-year-old Zaki is loved by some, abhorred by others.

Belly-dancing remains popular with Egyptians of all classes. In private homes, young girls like to imitate the alluring undulations and difficult contortions of "Al raks al baladi" (native dance).

But Egyptian officials, sensitive to charges of corruption and decadence, have acted to mollify critics.

New censorship regulations this year ban pictures of dancer's bodies in advertisements. Only headshots are allowed.

Also forbidden is advertising of seat prices for expensive shows. "You can't say, for instance, '\$200,'" said an advertising source. "That's the total monthly salary of someone in the public sector."

There has also been official pressure to close down nightclubs in some parts of the city, including on the road to the Giza pyramids.

Veteran fans say dancers' costumes have become more conservative, sometimes hiding the quivering bellies that have teased Egyptian audiences for centuries.

"...Dancers who shake their bodies sit on the top of the list of salaries," sniffed a February article.



Suhair Zaki

the past few years had witnessed a boom in the dancing business. Famous dancers now have their own songs, their own musicians and costumes made from French material.

"Everyone is competing to be the best, to give the audience the best show," Zaki said.

Brought up in a three-room apartment in the dusty Nile delta town of Mansoura, Zaki now owns an apartment building in Cairo, a flat in Alexandria and a house in her home town.

To explain her wealth, she said simply: "God provides."

## Airbus faces off with U.S. plane manufacturers

By Laura King  
The Associated Press

**PARIS.** — While fighter jets stage mock dogfights overhead, the real battle at the Paris air show is being fought by Airbus Industrie, a European consortium, and American companies striving to retain their dominance of the commercial aircraft market.

Prado does not say who was charged with the cremation, or where it took place. His version of events is contradicted by Gen. Arnaldo Saucedo Parada, then an intelligence officer, who said in a recent collection of documents relating to the guerrilla campaign that Guevara's body was buried with those of his fellow fighters in Villagrande.

One retired senior officer, who asked not to be named but was closely involved in fighting the guerrillas, suggested to Reuters that Prado's explanation of what happened to Guevara's body was aimed at putting an end to the controversy.

In his book, he recounts the conversations he held with Guevara on the night before the guerrilla leader's death.

Prado, who believes that Guevara's basic mistake lay in misreading the potential of Bolivia as a centre for regional revolution, says the guerrilla leader admitted his choice might have been wrong, but remained committed to his cause.

"You have to realise that all we Latin Americans are in a struggle that is continental and where there have been and will be many deaths," Prado quoted Guevara as saying.

The same day, Oct. 9, the Bolivian high command issued a communiqué saying Guevara had

cried foul, but the Europeans maintain the subsidies are legal under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

In fact, Airbus doesn't call them subsidies, but development credits.

Airbus has a high profile at the air show, considered the world's biggest aerospace marketplace. Its A-320, a 150-seat transport, is making its debut at the show. Airbus already has more than 270 orders for the plane, which made its first flight in February.

Airbus is also touting its new medium-range A-330 and its long-range A-340, which were formally launched last week.

The A-320 is expected to be in service within nine months, and the other new models are to enter service in the early 1990s.

But the consortium, with British, French, Spanish and German partners and Belgian and Dutch associates, is not expected to turn an overall profit until 1995.

Meanwhile, Airbus is heavily subsidised by the governments involved. The Americans have

cial and technical environment. But we would like to have competition under similar ground rules to ours."

Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Airbus supervisory board, said the consortium's finances should not be an issue.

"I cannot understand the agitation and tension that is being focused on Airbus," he said.

Strauss maintained that military contracts received by builders of commercial aircraft in the United States also are, in effect, a subsidy.

"That's not the fairest thing in the world," he said.

Replied Pierson: "We're in this business for trade, not war."

The Airbus officials appeared to take particular pleasure in recounting Airbus orders by U.S. carriers, including Northwest Orient and American airlines.

But overall, their tone was conciliatory. Pierson stressed Airbus would welcome future collaboration with U.S. firms.

## New book describes Guevara's execution

By Paul Iredale

Reuter

him 16 Cuban officers. Prado says.

**LA PAZ.** — Ernesto "Che" Guevara, the Latin American guerrilla leader killed in Bolivia almost 20 years ago, was executed on the orders of the country's presidency, according to the officer who captured him.

A recent study of Guevara's ill-fated Bolivian campaign by Gen. Gary Prado Salmon, then an army captain, has given one of the most complete military accounts of the Cuban-Argentine fighter's final days.

But his book, *The Imolated Guerrilla* (La Guerilla Inmolada), has failed to still controversy over perhaps the most hotly disputed aspect of the affair — what became of Guevara's body.

As his title implies, Prado maintains the body was burned shortly after Guevara's death, but other officers say it was buried and military sources have told Reuters a secret report held by the military high command backs this up.

"Despite giving a version of what happened to Che's body, this is still a mystery," Congressman Alfredo Arce Carpio said of Prado's book.

Guevara, an Argentine by birth who fought beside Fidel Castro in the Cuban revolution and later became his industry minister, entered Bolivia secretly in November 1966 bringing with him a

probably been killed in action. In a later statement it said the guerrilla leader died of his wounds, but it has never admitted to executing him.

Prado says the military took the decision to kill Guevara to demonstrate to the world that it had crushed the guerrilla insurgency and because it wanted to avoid the image and security problems of bringing him to trial.

Prado later became one of Bolivia's top generals and served as minister of planning in the military government of David Padilla in 1978 and 1979.

Confined to a wheelchair after being shot in the back while commander of the regiment stationed in Bolivia's second city of Santa Cruz in 1981, Prado is his country's representative on the Inter-American Defence Council in Washington.

In his book, he recounts the conversations he held with Guevara on the night before the guerrilla leader's death.

Prado, who believes that Guevara's basic mistake lay in misreading the potential of Bolivia as a centre for regional revolution, says the guerrilla leader admitted his choice might have been wrong, but remained committed to his cause.

"You have to realise that all we Latin Americans are in a struggle that is continental and where there have been and will be many deaths," Prado quoted Guevara as saying.

The same day, Oct. 9, the Bolivian high command issued a communiqué saying Guevara had

wanted to minimise the impact of these changes on its employees at a time when unemployment was rising steeply.

To achieve these aims, the company decided to redesign its patchwork of shift patterns. Most production workers used to work a 40-hour, four-and-a-half-day week, in three shifts: 6 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 2 p.m. until 10 p.m.; and 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. Within these shifts, only 70 per cent of the paid time that employees spent on site was devoted to work. The remainder was taken up with meal breaks.

"Under the traditional methods of work, there was a high element of premium cost arising from the payment of shift premiums, as well as additional costs from loss of continuity in production," says Mr. Alan Jones, personnel director.

Jones and Parrish decided that the solution was to introduce a set of five-hour mini-shifts, so that most employees would work a 25-hour week.

This has allowed the company to have continuous working for 131 hours a week, instead of 102 hours under the previous system. It has also allowed continuous production, as meal breaks are taken outside company time. Expenses shift premiums payments have been reduced markedly.

It is easy to come up with shift patterns which will achieve business ends; the difficult thing is to find a way of introducing them with the workforce's cooperation, consent and commitment, says Mr. Jones.

This was a task made all the more difficult as the part-timers' earnings at £66 a week are 40 per cent below those on a 40-hour week.

"We stressed that it was all going to be voluntary, done through negotiations with our unions. But it was also vital that we as a management team had a very clear idea of what we wanted and

were able to communicate that to the staff," says Mr. Jones.

The first step was to recruit staff onto a 25-hour week. About 15 per cent of production workers leave each year, so over a three-year period this meant the company was able to make substantial progress.

The company also became one of the largest users of the government's now-abandoned job splitting scheme.

KP Foods offered full-time employees two-thirds of the £840 grant available to encourage them to move to reduced hours. It also set out to persuade those moving to part-time hours that they were not going to be disadvantaged.

Managers kept talking about part-timers. "It sounds derogatory — we prefer reduced hours," says Mr. Parrish. Part-timers' promotion prospects have also been protected to ensure that it is not just full-time staff who fill supervisory jobs.

Crucially, the company insisted that those working reduced hours would maintain their right to the company welfare benefits that part-timers frequently go without. The pension scheme's rules were changed; part-timers get proportionate sick pay and holiday pay.

Mr. Jones remarks: "I do not think we would have achieved it without offering these benefits."

Older workers at the company's Rotherham factory, in south Yorkshire, are still resisting the changes for fear of losing their pension rights.

The changes were first introduced at the company's factory in Grimsby, on the east coast of Lincolnshire, after 96 per cent of the workforce voted for them in a ballot. Flushed with this success, managers admit they rushed the changes in Ashby, and thereby stalled negotiations for a year.

But in spite of this hiccup, the company says its background of stable industrial relations helped enormously.

But beyond that, the make-up of KP Foods' workforce has been

Welcomes you to its unique Indian food

Chicken Tekka Inn

Electrolux

Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle, opposite City Bank, Tel. 642437

Tel. 604671

EVERY DAY

## Becker beats Connors in thrilling final

Queens Club tourney ends paving way for Wimbledon

LONDON (Agencies) — Boris Becker wore down a fighting Jimmy Connors 6-7, 6-3, 6-4 Monday to win the \$300,000 Stella Artois grass-court championships at Queens Club for the second time in three years.

In his last match before starting the defence of his two-time Wimbledon title next week, Becker had to call on all his toughness and confidence to prevent the ageing Connors winning a Grand Prix tournament for the first time in more than two and a half years.

The 34-year-old American, a three-time champion at Queens Club but without a title anywhere in the world since October 1984, played like a man in his prime for one and a half sets.

With magnificent service returns and low, flat, angled passing shots, he took the opening set on a tiebreaker and had two break points for 3-0 lead in the second set, with his own serve to come.

But a great chance was missed and Becker, gradually finding his

rhythm as errors crept into his opponent's game, fought his way back to square the match.

In the third set, Connors continued to pressure Becker's second service but had trouble holding his own.

As the veteran American appeared to tire in the warm sunshine that replaced days of rain, Becker won a fifth successive service break at love and served out the match after two hours, 18 minutes of excitement.

The 19-year-old West German, who will begin his quest for a third successive Wimbledon title next week, ended the titanic two hours 19 minutes struggle with an acrobatic full-stretch volley to claim the \$40,000 first prize.

Connors, 34, was often at his opportunistic best against the grass court king, but fell just

short in an inspired effort to break one of the strangest runs in tennis.

Connors, who has a record 10 career titles, is without a tournament win in 32 months and has now failed in nine finals during that stretch. He received \$20,000 as runner-up.

The American, a three-time winner of this event, saw his best chance to take control of the match slip away in the second set when he squandered two break points in the third game with a break already in hand.

Becker, who lost his serve an unlikely five times during the match, finally found his timing towards the end to ruin Connors' bid for victory.

"I've played him four times and four times he has pushed me," said the admiring West German, who has yet to lose to Connors. "I really like to play him. Every shot he gives everything and fights to the end."

"He definitely had a chance to beat me," Becker said. "In the end, I played the right shots at the right time."

As well as hitting 13 aces, Becker also made 10 double-faults and dropped his serve five times in the match.

He said he'd to work on his serve before Wimbledon.

"I think I'm playing much better overall than last year but I definitely must improve my serve," he said.

"For one and a half sets today, I could not get my timing. Jimmy was running around better than I was even though he could almost be my father. He is still one of the best returners in the game."

Connors, who has now lost four straight times to Becker, said getting to his third final of 1987 was not good enough, even for someone of his age.

"I'm not satisfied. I should have won the match but I lost concentration and that bothers me," Connors said.

"I had the opportunities to win it in two and I did not seize them. I was a set and a break up and that should be good enough for anybody, young or old."

ATHENS (R) — Church bells rang as Greeks took to the streets in an exhibition of uninhibited joy after the national basketball squad's surprise extra-time triumph over the powerful Soviet Union in Sunday night's final of the European Men's Basketball Championship.

The Soviet Union, defending title holders, were beaten 102-101 in a match dominated once more by the Greek top scorer Nikos Galis who scored 40 points.

"Anyone would have thought the Greeks had just won a war," said a puzzled foreigner watching huge crowds of flag-waving Greeks.

Fireworks exploded across the capital as jubilant crowds surged towards the main squares throughout the night. It was a non-violent show of the pure joy.

"Galis is king," chanted the crowds in reference to their star player who made up for a lack of great height with supreme individual skills which bemused the Soviet defence.

A Greek-American, who

learned the game in New Jersey, Galis emerged as a world-class player in the tournament and a national hero in Greece.

He was voted best player of the championship after topping the scoring lists with 296 points.

Galis, at 1.83 metres, is one of the shortest of the Greek players, but still managed to outwit taller Soviet opponents with astonishing leaps and his crab-like style of moving backwards towards the basket — a ploy which usually resulted in him scoring or earning a foul.

Until Sunday night, basketball had always taken second place to soccer in Greece, whose previous best in the European championship had been third in Egypt in 1949.

"Galis has changed that," said one fan. "Every Greek high-school boy is now out practising on the basketball court."

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said: "This is one of the greatest moments in my life. I am proud to be a Greek."

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

Turkish president protests over cup final

ANKARA (R) — Galatasaray of Istanbul won the Turkish soccer Cup with a 3-2 victory over Gencelbirigi of Ankara on Monday night in a tough match that brought a protest from the trophy's sponsor, President Keanan Evren. The semi-official Anatolian Agency quoted a statement from Evren's office saying the head of state left the ground before half-time. "The president ... regrets the tough and ungentlemanly tackling of some spectators towards others and the unsportsmanlike behaviour of some spectators towards others and the referee," it said. The agency also quoted Evren's spokesman, Ali Baransel, as saying that if such unsporting behaviour continued, the president might withdraw his sponsorship of the cup. The result was achieved after extra time in a highly-charged Ankara stadium where Gencelbirigi had equalised to make the score 2-2 in the final seconds of full-time. Two players from each side were given the yellow card warning by the referee and one from each side sent off.

France beats Bulgaria, wins tourney

TULON, France (R) — France beat Bulgaria 9-3 on penalties Monday night to win the Toulon under-21 international soccer tournament.

Belgian 500cc driver wins race

PONTE A EGOLA, Italy (R) — Belgium's Georges Jobe took full advantage of the absence through injury of defending world 500 cc motocross champion David Thorpe to extend his lead in the title chase Monday to 47 points. Britain's Thorpe remained second in the championship standings with Dutchman Kees Van Der Ven, who also missed Monday's Italian Grand Prix after breaking his hand in a fall on Sunday still third. Jobe won one of the two races and was second behind surprise winner Claudio de Carli in the other. De Carli, an unfancied outsider, was the first Italian to win a 500 cc motocross Grand Prix in the 36-year history of the sport, but was unable to repeat his performance in the second race. Britain's Kurt Nicoll had a good second and fifth place that gave him enough points to close the gap on Van Der Ven to seven points with five rounds remaining. Van Der Ven and Thorpe both hope to be fit for the next round of the championships on July 12 at Farnham Castle in England.

Sled dog racer plans contest in Alps

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP) — Iditarod champion Rick Swenson and his Italian sponsors say they hope to put on a \$100,000 sled dog race in the Alps in January. Swenson, four-time winner of the 1,100-mile (1,770-kilometre) Iditarod trail sled dog race, and his sponsors, the Bianca sled dog school, have scheduled the contest to start Jan. 21. Whether the 11-day, five-country race named the "Alpird" will come off as planned should be known by the end of the month, Swenson said.

Korda becomes Czech tennis champ

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP) — Unseeded 19-year-old Peter Korda won the Czechoslovak Tennis Championship Sunday by beating Milan Srejberg 6-4, 6-4 in the final at Ostrava, the Communist Party daily Rude Prave reported Monday. Korda, a left-hander, was the first-ever unseeded player to become Czechoslovak champion. He set the stage for ultimate victory by defeating on Wednesday veteran Tomas Smid 6-3, 6-2, 6-3. It was believed that Smid, who takes part in the Paris clay court tournament, was tired when he arrived in Ostrava; the training town on the Czechoslovak Polish border. Smid was the only player to whom Korda conceded a set.

Turkey eliminated from Davis Cup

ISTANBUL (R) — Soviet power play swept Turkey's tennis stars out of the Davis Cup European Zone ties Sunday with a reverse signals win completing the visitors' 4-1 second-round victory. Necmet Deniz was the only Turkish player to record a win in the three-day encounter, beating Alexandre Dolgopolov in a gruelling five-setter in Friday's opening singles.

## Lakers wins NBA championship

INGLEWOOD, California (AP) — The Los Angeles Lakers and Magic Johnson won it all because they had it all.

"It's great to be a champion again," Johnson said after a 16-point, 19-assist performance in the Lakers' 106-93 victory over the Boston Celtics Sunday. The victory gave the Lakers the National Basketball Association (NBA) championship series, four games to two.

"This was the sweetest of them all," said Johnson, who was the unanimous choice as the playoff's most valuable player. "This is the best team I've played on. This championship means the most to

Madrid retains Spanish league title

MADRID (R) — Real Madrid, playing their best game of the season, retained the Spanish Soccer League title with a 3-1 win at Real Zaragoza Sunday night.

Victory took them beyond the reach of closest rivals Barcelona who lost 1-0 at Sporting Gijon.

Two masterly goals by Emilio Butragueno and a third from defender Jesus Solana clinched the championship for Real one week

LE MANS, France (AP) — Ninety-six hours of racing didn't sound like much. But Al Holbert of the United States and Derek Bell of Britain have totalled that in four big races and won them all.

Their latest victory at the Le Mans 24 hours classic was just another example of their supremacy in endurance racing.

## NO NEED TO WORRY FROM NOW ON ...

If you plan to move from your present home to another you only need to give us a call and we disassemble your furniture and reassemble it again at your new destination.

N.B. We have qualified personnel to do the maintenance and painting of your houses.

## RELY ON US

UNIVERSAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES & GENERAL CONTRACTORS CO. (LTD)  
AMMAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION/SHABSOUGH COMMERCIAL CENTER/4TH FLOOR

Tel: 646826

30-12 for an 81-68 lead. The Celtics moved no closer than 12 in the final period.

"We worked real hard for the attitude that we would not be denied," said Lakers centre Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who scored 32 points in the final game. "The most satisfying part is that no one even picked us to win our division."

The Celtics, 10-point underdogs after giving up an average of 133 points in the first two games of the series on the Lakers' court, led 56-51 at halftime before the Lakers rallied.

Johnson led the Lakers in scoring, rebounding and assists in the finals.

The Celtics lost their last seven postseason games on the road. Dennis Johnson led Boston with 33 points and Kevin McHale had 20.

They combined with West German Hans-Joachim Stuck in a smooth-running factory Porsche 962 to win impressively the weekend race which was highlighted not only by the triumph of the Porsches, but also the failures of the Jaguars.

Holbert, a 40-year-old from Warrington, Pennsylvania, and Bell, 45, have taken the two biggest 24-hour races in both 1986 and 1987. They have won the Daytona 24 hour race the past two years, combining with Americans Chip Robinson and Al Unser Jr.

In the European endurance race at Le Mans, they have worked with Stuck the last two years. Bell has also added three titles with Jacky Ickx of Belgium to take five Le Mans victories, second only to Ickx, who has six. "I was very nervous in the final hour," Bell said after he ended the Le Mans race. "It was very, very sweet."

Bell has won the World Endurance Drivers Championship the last few years. His latest victory vaults him into first place for the sports-prototype world championship this year.

The Argentine player was interviewed as he prepared to return home and play with Argentina in the America Cup.

Make friends with OLD PARR Best De Luxe

Scotch Whisky

Old Parr

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN  
IRBID DISTRICT ELECTRICITY CO. LTD.  
TENDER 11/86  
SUPPLY OF METERS AND CIRCUIT BREAKERS

## CAR FOR SALE

Renault 9 TSE, 40,000 km, air-conditioned, full accessories, very good condition, duty paid.

Tel: 656912 from 8:00 to 13:00

1. Furnished apartment, consisting of two bedrooms, salon, dining room, large glassed-in veranda, and utilities, central heating, telephone, third floor, annual rent JD 2,050.

2. Furnished apartment, comprising one bedroom, salon, dining room, ground floor, garden. Annual rent JD 1,300.

Location: Jabal Amman, 4th Circle.  
Tel: 655403, 673925, Amman.

## Greece erupts with joy at European basketball

ATHENS (R) — Church bells rang as Greeks took to the streets in an exhibition of uninhibited joy after the national basketball squad's surprise extra-time triumph over the powerful Soviet Union in Sunday night's final of the European Men's Basketball Championship.

The Soviet Union, defending title holders, were beaten 102-101 in a match dominated once more by the Greek top scorer Nikos Galis who scored 40 points.

"Anyone would have thought the Greeks had just won a war," said a puzzled foreigner watching huge crowds of flag-waving Greeks.

Fireworks exploded across the capital as jubilant crowds surged towards the main squares throughout the night. It was a non-violent show of the pure joy.

"Galis is king," chanted the crowds in reference to their star player who made up for a lack of great height with supreme individual skills which bemused the Soviet defence.

A Greek-American, who

learned the game in New Jersey, Galis emerged as a world-class player in the tournament and a national hero in Greece.

He was voted best player of the championship after topping the scoring lists with 296 points.

Galis, at 1.83 metres, is one of the shortest of the Greek players, but still managed to outwit taller Soviet opponents with astonishing leaps and his crab-like style of moving backwards towards the basket — a ploy which usually resulted in him scoring or earning a foul.

Until Sunday night, basketball had always taken second place to soccer in Greece, whose previous best in the European championships had been third in Egypt in 1949.

"Galis has changed that," said one fan. "Every Greek high-school boy is now out practising on the basketball court."

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said: "This is one of the greatest moments in my life. I am proud to be a Greek."

**CONCORD**  
Tel: 677430  
**STITCHES**  
Performances 3.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30

**RAINBOW**  
Tel: 625155  
**A man & A woman 20 Years Later**  
Performances 3.15, 6.30, 8.30, 10.30

**OPERA**  
Tel: 675573  
**TAKE IT EASY**  
Performances 3.30, 6.15, 8.30, 10.30

**PLAZA**  
Tel: 675571  
**PLATOON**  
Performances 3.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30

**RAGHADAN**  
Tel: 622198  
**DOSTI DUSHMANI**  
Performances 3.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30



# Sri Lankan commandos seize rebel jungle base

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankan police commandos seized a large arms cache when they captured a Tamil guerrilla base during heavy fighting in dense jungle, the government said Monday.

Government spokesman Tilak Ratnayaka told reporters many Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) separatists were believed killed in Sunday's clash in eastern Sri Lanka but only one body was found.

Security forces were hunting rebels who escaped from the fighting in the jungles of Tikkody.

He described Tikkody as a very important base because many explosives, rifles and ammunition had been recovered.

Twelve of the 200-strong police attacking force were wounded, he said. The action was carried out by the Special Task Force, a police unit trained in anti-guerrilla warfare.

"It was fairly tough at the start of the raid. There were a lot of landmines and firing," Mr. Ratnayaka said.

Tikkody is south east of the Jaffna peninsula, where government troops took control this

month from the Tamil guerrillas who held it for the past two years.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali, on his way to attend an anti-Narcotics meeting in Europe, made an unannounced stopover in Pakistan Sunday night, ministry officials told Reuters.

They said Mr. Athulathmudali was expected to be in Islamabad for 24 hours to discuss with Pakistani officials the extent to which Sri Lankan Tamil separatists used the country as a transit point for drugs trafficking.

Narcotics officials said Sri Lankan Tamils, fighting for a separate state in the island's north and east, pay for weapons partly from sales of heroin and other illicit drugs in Europe.

Pakistan, which supplies arms and provides training facilities to Sri Lanka's tiny and ill-equipped armed forces, last week said it considered India's airdrop of re-

lief supplies to Sri Lankan Tamils on June 4 a grave violation of the island's sovereignty.

Sri Lanka and India started discussions last week on New Delhi's offer to send further food aid to Tamils in the Jaffna peninsula.

Meanwhile a U.S. official said Monday Washington will cut its assistance to Sri Lanka next year but the reduction is not connected with the island's ethnic conflict.

The official from the U.S. Agency for International Development said Washington expected to pledge about \$34 million worth of assistance, down from \$40 million in 1987, at the Sri Lanka aid consortium meeting to be held in Paris on June 25.

"The reduction is in conformity with U.S. policy since 1985 to cut foreign lending and reduce the government's budget deficit," said the official, who asked not to be identified.

But he told Reuters that Sri Lanka's ethnic problem was expected to overthrow the meeting of 14 countries which financially assist the island.

## Arms talks have good chance of success — Shultz

MOSCOW (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, in an interview with Soviet television broadcast, has said the superpower talks on arms control at Geneva stood a good chance of success.

Mr. Shultz, who was interviewed in Venice at last week's summit of Western leaders, said: "I think the discussions here would suggest that the talks have a good chance of success, that is to say, a good chance of solving the issues on which we have been struggling together, the USA and the Soviet Union."

Soviet television commentator Valentin Zorin, commenting on the interview, told viewers the U.S. delegation in Venice had displayed a deliberate and possibly exaggerated optimism about the prospects for the talks.

It was the second time Mr. Shultz had been interviewed on Soviet television. The first time was last April, after he had conferred with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow on arms control issues.

According to a Soviet translation superimposed on his re-

## Afghan rebels shoot down helicopter; 14 killed

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Afghan guerrillas shot down transport helicopter with 14 people on board Saturday over Balkh province in northern Afghanistan, the Soviet News Agency TASS said Monday.

It did not give casualty figures but said those on board the MI-8 helicopter included four children and two women.

The incident occurred as tens of thousands of people were attending a funeral in Kabul for 53 victims killed in the shooting down of an Afghan passenger plane on June 11, TASS said in a dispatch from the Afghan capital.

"All previous agreements controlled increases in arms, but this agreement is aimed at reducing and effectively to some extent at eliminating them."

"And we hope that we will manage to destroy them all, but that will not happen immediately," Mr. Shultz said.

"If one assumes that this question is going to be solved, then the conclusion of an agreement will become possible and that will be very good. It will be the first agreement between our two countries which will lead to a cut in nuclear arms."

TASS did not say exactly where the helicopter was shot down. Balkh province lies to the north west of Kabul and borders the Soviet Union.

Afghan leader Najib said his Soviet-backed Communist Party must open contacts with supporters of the former monarchy, former political leaders and influential clergy, TASS said Sunday.

TASS quoted Mr. Najib as telling a meeting of the Communist Party in Kabul on June 10 that it cannot continue its "temporizing policy," evidently meaning a policy that only responds to events and prolongs the war.

The Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance on Thursday polled only 22.5 per cent of the vote and won 22 seats in parliament. In its first election effort in 1983, the Alliance won 25 per cent of the vote and 23 seats in parliament.

Some Alliance members blamed the poor performance on having two leaders.

Mr. Steel said the merger would improve Alliance chances of ousting the Conservative government of Mrs. Thatcher, who won a third consecutive term Thursday.

"I shall argue my preference for a democratic fusion of our two parties as one Liberal-Democratic Alliance," Mr. Steel said in a statement.

## Britain's Liberal leader seeks merger with SDP

LONDON (AP) — The leader of Britain's centrist Liberal Party said Sunday that he favours a complete merger with his party's Social Democratic partner after the coalition was battered at the polls in last week's general election.

David Steel scheduled a meeting of his party's hierarchy for Tuesday, to discuss the merger with the Social Democratic Party (SDP).

Mr. Steel's announcement was received coolly by Social Democratic leader David Owen, who is known to oppose a merger.

The socialist Labour Party, the governing Conservative Party's main opposition, said an alliance was not the solution. It ruled out any electoral deal with the centrists aimed at ending the split in the anti-Conservative vote.

"I don't think there is any electoral contrivance that can de-

feat ... (Conservative Prime Minister Margaret) Thatcher," Labour deputy leader Roy Hattersley said.

The Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance on Thursday polled only 22.5 per cent of the vote and won 22 seats in parliament. In its first election effort in 1983, the Alliance won 25 per cent of the vote and 23 seats in parliament.

Some Alliance members blamed the poor performance on having two leaders.

Mr. Steel said the merger would improve Alliance chances of ousting the Conservative government of Mrs. Thatcher, who won a third consecutive term Thursday.

"I shall argue my preference for a democratic fusion of our two parties as one Liberal-Democratic Alliance," Mr. Steel said in a statement.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1986 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

#### IS FOR QUICK TRICKS

Both vulnerable South deals.

NORTH  
♦ 10 5 4 3 2  
◊ Void

♦ 6 4 3 2  
♦ 4 3 2

WEST  
♦ Void  
♦ 7 6 5 4 3 2  
◊ Void

♦ A K Q J 10 9 ♦ 8 7 6  
♦ Void

SOUTH  
♦ A K Q  
◊ A K Q J 10 9  
◊ Void  
♦ A K Q J

The bidding:  
South West North East  
7 ♦ Dble Pass Pass  
Eagle Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Ace of ♦

Quick tricks are a means of measuring the power of a hand. However, they may prove to be an optical illusion, for the shoals of distribution can wreck a seemingly impregnable contract. No more vivid example of this exists than the classic "Mississippi Heart Hand."

In the days of whist on the river boats, doubling and redoubling

could continue indefinitely. This hand was probably dealt by cardsharps to their victims, who would soak them for as much as

they thought the traffic would bear. Reportedly, Charles M. Schwab lost at least \$10,000 on this hand—a considerable fortune in those times.

Actually, the hand is quite a bit older than that. A version of it was given by Hoyle as far back as 1747. Even in those days, it seems, a sucker was born every minute. The modern version dates back to Thomas Matthews in 1804.

Not surprisingly, South feels that he can make all the tricks at a heart contract. After he ruffs the ace of diamonds opening lead, he leads a trump and learns that West started with more trumps than he. No matter what he does, declarer finds that he can make no more than six tricks. West simply ruffs any plain-suit lead and continues to force South with diamonds.

The hand is ingeniously constructed for bridge. Despite their plethora of quick tricks, North-South cannot make any game. The best they can do is nine tricks at a spade contract or 10 in clubs.

## Fires threaten Nevada town, California homes

NEW YORK (AP) — Three hundred firefighters from three Western U.S. states battled a 10,000-acre (4,050-hectare) blaze that threatened a tiny Nevada town.

Half of the town's 100 residents had been evacuated by late Sunday, authorities said.

Meanwhile, firefighters in Palm Springs, California, battled to save 35 homes threatened by a 200-acre (80-hectare) blaze.

The Nevada fire was sparked by lightning Friday night on Mount Potosi, about 40 kilometres south west of Las Vegas, and high winds carried flames toward Mountain Spring. Three of the 300 firefighters battling the blaze were treated for smoke inhalation.

The evacuees were being cared for by the American Red Cross, said Bureau of Land Management fire chief Gary Pavusko. No homes had been damaged, he said.

They thought the traffic would bear. Reportedly, Charles M. Schwab lost at least \$10,000 on this hand—a considerable fortune in those times.

The hand was probably dealt by cardsharps to their victims, who would soak them for as much as

they thought the traffic would bear. Reportedly, Charles M. Schwab lost at least \$10,000 on this hand—a considerable fortune in those times.

Actually, the hand is quite a bit older than that. A version of it was given by Hoyle as far back as 1747. Even in those days, it seems, a sucker was born every minute. The modern version dates back to Thomas Matthews in 1804.

Not surprisingly, South feels that he can make all the tricks at a heart contract. After he ruffs the ace of diamonds opening lead, he leads a trump and learns that West started with more trumps than he. No matter what he does, declarer finds that he can make no more than six tricks. West simply ruffs any plain-suit lead and continues to force South with diamonds.

The hand is ingeniously constructed for bridge. Despite their plethora of quick tricks, North-South cannot make any game. The best they can do is nine tricks at a spade contract or 10 in clubs.

Quick tricks are a means of measuring the power of a hand. However, they may prove to be an optical illusion, for the shoals of distribution can wreck a seemingly impregnable contract. No more vivid example of this exists than the classic "Mississippi Heart Hand."

In the days of whist on the river boats, doubling and redoubling

could continue indefinitely. This hand was probably dealt by cardsharps to their victims, who would soak them for as much as

they thought the traffic would bear. Reportedly, Charles M. Schwab lost at least \$10,000 on this hand—a considerable fortune in those times.

Actually, the hand is quite a bit older than that. A version of it was given by Hoyle as far back as 1747. Even in those days, it seems, a sucker was born every minute. The modern version dates back to Thomas Matthews in 1804.

Not surprisingly, South feels that he can make all the tricks at a heart contract. After he ruffs the ace of diamonds opening lead, he leads a trump and learns that West started with more trumps than he. No matter what he does, declarer finds that he can make no more than six tricks. West simply ruffs any plain-suit lead and continues to force South with diamonds.

The hand is ingeniously constructed for bridge. Despite their plethora of quick tricks, North-South cannot make any game. The best they can do is nine tricks at a spade contract or 10 in clubs.

Quick tricks are a means of measuring the power of a hand. However, they may prove to be an optical illusion, for the shoals of distribution can wreck a seemingly impregnable contract. No more vivid example of this exists than the classic "Mississippi Heart Hand."

In the days of whist on the river boats, doubling and redoubling

could continue indefinitely. This hand was probably dealt by cardsharps to their victims, who would soak them for as much as

they thought the traffic would bear. Reportedly, Charles M. Schwab lost at least \$10,000 on this hand—a considerable fortune in those times.

Actually, the hand is quite a bit older than that. A version of it was given by Hoyle as far back as 1747. Even in those days, it seems, a sucker was born every minute. The modern version dates back to Thomas Matthews in 1804.

Not surprisingly, South feels that he can make all the tricks at a heart contract. After he ruffs the ace of diamonds opening lead, he leads a trump and learns that West started with more trumps than he. No matter what he does, declarer finds that he can make no more than six tricks. West simply ruffs any plain-suit lead and continues to force South with diamonds.

The hand is ingeniously constructed for bridge. Despite their plethora of quick tricks, North-South cannot make any game. The best they can do is nine tricks at a spade contract or 10 in clubs.

Quick tricks are a means of measuring the power of a hand. However, they may prove to be an optical illusion, for the shoals of distribution can wreck a seemingly impregnable contract. No more vivid example of this exists than the classic "Mississippi Heart Hand."

In the days of whist on the river boats, doubling and redoubling

could continue indefinitely. This hand was probably dealt by cardsharps to their victims, who would soak them for as much as

they thought the traffic would bear. Reportedly, Charles M. Schwab lost at least \$10,000 on this hand—a considerable fortune in those times.

Actually, the hand is quite a bit older than that. A version of it was given by Hoyle as far back as 1747. Even in those days, it seems, a sucker was born every minute. The modern version dates back to Thomas Matthews in 1804.

Not surprisingly, South feels that he can make all the tricks at a heart contract. After he ruffs the ace of diamonds opening lead, he leads a trump and learns that West started with more trumps than he. No matter what he does, declarer finds that he can make no more than six tricks. West simply ruffs any plain-suit lead and continues to force South with diamonds.

The hand is ingeniously constructed for bridge. Despite their plethora of quick tricks, North-South cannot make any game. The best they can do is nine tricks at a spade contract or 10 in clubs.

Quick tricks are a means of measuring the power of a hand. However, they may prove to be an optical illusion, for the shoals of distribution can wreck a seemingly impregnable contract. No more vivid example of this exists than the classic "Mississippi Heart Hand."

In the days of whist on the river boats, doubling and redoubling

could continue indefinitely. This hand was probably dealt by cardsharps to their victims, who would soak them for as much as

they thought the traffic would bear. Reportedly, Charles M. Schwab lost at least \$10,000 on this hand—a considerable fortune in those times.

Actually, the hand is quite a bit older than that. A version of it was given by Hoyle as far back as 1747. Even in those days, it seems, a sucker was born every minute. The modern version dates back to Thomas Matthews in 1804.

Not surprisingly, South feels that he can make all the tricks at a heart contract. After he ruffs the ace of diamonds opening lead, he leads a trump and learns that West started with more trumps than he. No matter what he does, declarer finds that he can make no more than six tricks. West simply ruffs any plain-suit lead and continues to force South with diamonds.

The hand is ingeniously constructed for bridge. Despite their plethora of quick tricks, North-South cannot make any game. The best they can do is nine tricks at a spade contract or 10 in clubs.

Quick tricks are a means of measuring the power of a hand. However, they may prove to be an optical illusion, for the shoals of distribution can wreck a seemingly impregnable contract. No more vivid example of this exists than the classic "Mississippi Heart Hand."

In the days of whist on the river boats, doubling and redoubling

could continue indefinitely. This hand was probably dealt by cardsharps to their victims, who would soak them for as much as

they thought the traffic would bear. Reportedly, Charles M. Schwab lost at least \$10,000 on this hand—a considerable fortune in those times.

Actually, the hand is quite a bit older than that. A version of it was given by Hoyle as far back as 1747. Even in those days, it seems, a sucker was born every minute. The modern version dates back to Thomas Matthews in 1804.

</